THINKING WAYS: 6 LEVELS OF COGNITIVE MASTERY

INTRODUCTION

There are 6 levels for types of thinking that should be mastered. Each level will lead to different types of results, and all should be mastered. One should think at the right level to achieve the best result. If problem solving doesn't match the required level of thinking, it can't be achieved. Thinking at higher levels will cause more thinking and in AI cases it will require higher computational power.

Most humans get stuck on the first three levels while real problem solving requires the next phase of thinking (the second three levels). If someone thinks only at the three basic levels, they will experience:

1. Stress
2. Waste of time
3. Impossible to reach top results
4. Very frustrating
5. Could lead to depression and feeling like a total failure

THE 6 LEVELS OF THINKING

LEVEL 1: RECURGITATE (Memorization)

This is the memorizing level. People tend to reread and rewrite over and over to memorize text.

This level is about:
- Listing
- Defining
- Facts and lesser-known facts (which can be obtained through deductions)

This level relies on simple repetition and recall without deep understanding.

LEVEL 2: EXPLAIN (Comprehension)

This level is about comprehending what you are reading and understanding it, not just simple reading to memorize.

Key insight: The intention of reading between two people could be different, leading to different results.

Example of difference:
- Reader for memorization: Like a parrot that repeats words without knowing the meaning
- Reader for understanding: Gets the thought the text wants you to reach, not just simple reading

Benefits of this level:
- Ideas that were never written
- Notes that could be deduced
- Ability to explain concepts in your own words or in simpler ways

LEVEL 3: SIMPLE PROBLEM RESOLVE (Application)

This level is about applying knowledge and solving problems you have learned to solve. Specifically, it covers solving simple problems that you have learned how to solve, not complex problems.

Examples:
- You've learned a math equation and apply it to solve related problems
- You use physics principles for simple calculations
- You write simple code to do something

Characteristics:
- Strict to the rules you have learned
- One-to-one relationship (one problem = one solution)
- Related to a specific chapter of studying
- Doesn't contain cross-chapter complexity

LEVEL 4: COMPARISON LEVEL (Analysis)

This is a step of higher order learning. The step might seem complex, and its users are rare - not because people aren't smart, but because they don't

know how to use this way of thinking.

This level is about:
- Comparing and contrasting similarities and differences
- Analysis of the data or knowledge you have
- Looking at a piece of information as part of a larger block of information
- Understanding relationships between different pieces of knowledge

Helpful techniques:
- Summarizing
- Mind mapping
- Venn diagrams
- Solving complex problems
- Answering questions related to complex matters

Why people avoid this level:
Most people evade this way not because they can't think at this level, but because it requires higher order thinking and takes more time. People often think they're going wrong because it takes longer, when actually it just requires patience and persistence.

LEVEL 5: PRIORITIZE (Evaluation)

This level is all about judgment. It leads to a series of questions:
- What does it matter?
- So what?
- Who cares?
- Why is this important?

At this level:
- You must evaluate and justify why something is the best approach
- You take decisions, not just know the knowledge itself
- You determine when you're going right
- You loop around materials and make deductions
- You find answers within your own head

How to reach this level:
- Use mind mapping
- Answer questions
- Create summaries
- Use proper thinking structure

- Make relationships between knowledge

The key difference from Level 4:
This requires complete thinking structure, not just connecting data points with arrows. It means creating real relationships between knowledge.

LEVEL 6: HYPOTHESIZE (Creation & Innovation)

This level is about:
- Creating hypotheses
- Synthesizing new and novel information from what you have learned
- Creations and innovations
- Finding answers and generating new solutions

Examples:
- Generating new equations in math, physics, or chemistry
- Writing fresh code that no one has created before
- Solving problems that no one has solved

Characteristics:
- Lateral thinking for solving problems
- Finding solutions to completely new problems
- Creating answers for issues that seem to have no existing solution

How to achieve this level:
1. Even if you miss some knowledge, you can still create a solution that fits the issue
2. Use logic to create a basic answer that is logically acceptable based on what you know
3. Use this as a starting point for innovation

THE KEY PRINCIPLE
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To achieve Level 6 thinking, you must:
1. Start from Level 5
2. Work downwards to Level 1
3. You cannot unlock Level 6 without already having mastered Level 5

Remember: Each level builds upon the previous ones, and mastering all

levels is essential for reaching your full thinking potential.